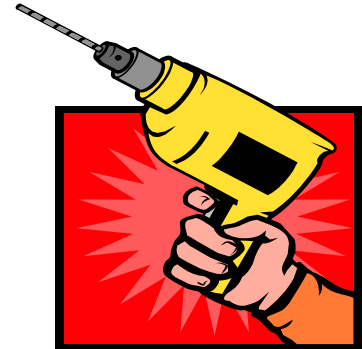
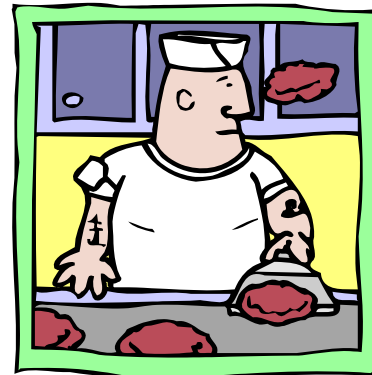


YOUNG PEOPLE AND WORK EXPERIENCE



WHAT'S THE BIG DEAL?

- ❑ European statistics - Work injury rate for young people aged 18-24 is 50% higher than for any other age group
- ❑ Almost 4,500 young people are seriously injured or KILLED each year in the UK - 20% more than 5 years ago
- ❑ **ONE YOUNG PERSON KILLED PER MONTH**
- ❑ Tragically, some lose their lives and a few do not even survive their first day at work
- ❑ Other work diseases and conditions (eg. Cancer) develop slowly over time

MOST OF THESE TRAGEDIES COULD BE PREVENTED

Why are young people vulnerable at work?

- ❑ Lack of experience and awareness
- ❑ Being unfamiliar with their surroundings
- ❑ Being physically or mentally immature
- ❑ Lack of training and skills
- ❑ Eager to please

Case Study 1

- ❑ 17 year old boy working in kitchen of restaurant chain
- ❑ Slipped, tripped and immersed arm into a fryer full of hot oil
- ❑ Severe burns to arm, parts of chest and neck

WHY?

Greasy floor

Tripping hazards

Unsuitable footwear



Case Study 2

A 17 year old working at a bakery during her student holidays lost part of her finger in a bakery machine

WHY?

- Faulty safety device
- No proper training
- Supervisor unaware she was using the machine
- Jewellery



Case Study 3

- ❑ 16 year old student working in local supermarket
- ❑ Reversed a forklift truck over edge of the loading bay
- ❑ The student had completed his fork lift truck test the previous week
- ❑ Soft tissue damage to his lower back

WHY?

Lack of supervision

No edge protection

Poor lighting



Case Study 4



- ❑ A 15 year old boy lost part of his arm in a mincing machine
- ❑ He had a Saturday job at the butcher's shop
- ❑ He was stuck for two hours in the machine at a butcher's shop in Manchester
- ❑ A guard on the mincing machine had been removed
- ❑ Surgeons amputated his right arm at the shop
- ❑ Company was fined £18,000 and costs of £2,140
- ❑ Manager fined £2,500 and costs of £2,140

Case Study 5



- ❑ 17 year old student at local Grammar school received electrical shock and severe burns to left hand
- ❑ Assisting manager with Christmas tree light displays
- ❑ Manager had 'daisy chained' electrical leads
- ❑ Student had difficulty studying for mock exams
- ❑ Unable to play piano and guitar.

HAZARDS

Hazards to look out for: -

- ❑ **SLIPS AND TRIPS-** Overcrowding, untidy workplace, spills, trailing cables, damaged floors etc
- ❑ **MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT-** Poor maintenance, lack of training, damaged or missing guards
- ❑ **LIFTING LOADS-** don't move loads which are too heavy or unstable. Use lifting equipment if available.

HAZARDS

- ❑ **NOISE-** High noise levels can damage your hearing. The damage can never be repaired
- ❑ **CHEMICALS-** eg cleaning fluids, paints, hairdressing products and dust. Can cause allergic skin rashes, chronic asthma, cancers, birth defects, liver and nerve damage
- ❑ **STRESS-** Bullying, impossible workloads, unclear responsibilities, pressure
- ❑ **VIOLENCE-** Verbal abuse, physical assaults
- ❑ **WORK ENVIRONMENT-** Heat, cold, poor lighting etc

Important stuff

- ❑ Health and safety is not just a load of boring rules
- ❑ It is about keeping you safe and healthy to protect your future health so you can enjoy life to the full
- ❑ As well as being safe yourself, you must know how to work without putting those you work with at risk
- ❑ Therefore you must know about-

Health and safety at work

What your employer must do to protect you

What you should do and what your rights are

YOUR Boss is Responsible for YOUR safety

- ❑ Legal and moral obligations
- ❑ Assess risks and implement preventative measures
- ❑ Provide work within your capability and provide supervision

**REMEMBER YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO
REFUSE UNSAFE WORK**

Extra protection if you are under 18

- ❑ A risk assessment must be carried out by the employer before young persons start work covering:-
 - The workplace
 - Physical, biological and chemical agents
 - Work equipment and its use
 - Work processes, operations and organisation
 - Training and instruction

Employee Responsibilities

Remember, as an employee you must: -

- ❑ Take reasonable care of your own and others' health and safety ie **NO HORSEPLAY**
- ❑ Keep to company rule/safety procedures
- ❑ Report accidents or hazards which could lead to injury/damage
- ❑ Not interfere with anything provided to protect their health and safety
- ❑ Use personal protective equipment provided

Tips on how to work safely

- ❑ Don't perform tasks unless properly trained - Don't hesitate to ask for more training
- ❑ Don't ignore early signs of problems eg. Headaches, aches, pains, dizziness, itchy skin, irritated eyes etc
- ❑ Don't leave your work area unless told to do so as other areas may have special hazards you don't know about eg. Toxic chemicals, slippery floors, over hanging power lines

Tips on how to work safely

- ❑ If unsure, ask someone for help
- ❑ If you feel you have been getting too much information too fast, ask your supervisor to slow down and repeat the instructions
- ❑ Find out what to do in an emergency situation
- ❑ Follow advice and instructions you have been given

Useful websites

www.hse.gov.uk (hse also)

www.wiseup2work.co.uk

www.safelearner.info

www.hazards.org/2young2die

www.worksmart.org.uk

www.youngworker.co.uk/rospa

**Thanks for listening and enjoy your work
experience**

Final Thought



**HEALTH AND SAFETY : MAKE
SURE YOU UNDERSTAND INSTRUCTIONS.**